

McGill Daily

VOL. VII, No. 116.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1918.

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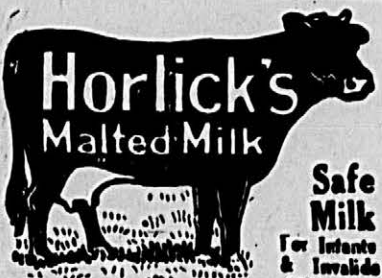
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FOURTH MEETING ECONOMICS CLUB GREAT SUCCESS

Misses Macdonald and Rogers Read Papers.

"WOMAN'S WORK IN WAR."
Woman Has Proved Herself as Efficient as Man in Every Phase of Work.

The Economics Club held a most successful meeting last night in the faculty room of the R. V. C. Two highly interesting papers were read by Miss L. Macdonald, '19, and Miss R. Rogers, '19, treating of "Woman's Work During The War," and "Woman's Work After War Time." The subject and the disinterested manner it was dealt with found all round appreciation. The sparkling humour of both writers was responded to by all present. Dr. J. C. Hemmison, who was present, made some very instructive comments after the reading, and he was followed by all members in a general and lively discussion.

For the benefit of those who could not be present we are printing both papers in full:

"Women's Work in War Time."

Women's work in war time, what they are doing, how they are doing it, and in how far they will continue to do it after the war, is our subject for this evening. I propose to consider the first two subdivisions, leaving the third and last to Miss Rogers' tender mercies. In the first place, let me say that more emphasis will be laid on those phases of women's war activities which have been, until the present time, considered essentially masculine, those which current opinion of ten years ago would never have associated with women. There was nothing remarkable in the fact that as soon as the need for socks, caps, mittens, etc., was announced, women, yes, even little girls, should at once have resorted to grandmother to be taught how to knit, and that that art, practically lost for two generations should be brought to light again. There was nothing out of the way in the tremendous response which greeted the appeal of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild. Women always have sewn, ever since needles were invented, and, in all probability, will continue to sew until the end of time. It was just a question of turning their energy from embroidery to hemming, or from tatting to knitting, and when once they realized that their country was really at war, this was not hard to do. One other way in which one would have imagined that a woman might be of great service, was in her capacity as housewife, and from all reports she has indeed lived up to the world's expectations in that line. By shopping early and carrying most of her purchases she has freed men for active service. By preserving and canning she has provided vegetable foods for her family, so that the suggestions of the food controller with regard to meat, etc., might be more easily carried out. In her spare time she has organized societies, with the object of sending necessities and comforts to those who are so bravely daring all for their homes, and also of providing for those who are dependent on them. She is, too, planning for the future—when the country will be filled with maimed and wounded. How are they to live? What are they to do? She is trying to solve the problem and in the meantime doing all she can to help those who are discharged as unfit for further active service. All these things lie within the woman's domain. It is her privilege and duty to perform them, but the present war has shown that there are ever so many other ways, hitherto unthought of, in which a woman may serve her country.

Perhaps the lightest and least trying of these occupations is that of plan-tracing; with the making of aeroplane wings as a close second. It has been found that feminine labour excels in both of these, as delicate accurate work, coupled with concentrated application is essential, and certainly women are capable of both of these.

For some years past women have, it is true, been associated with nursing and hospital work, but never to such an extent as now. Never before have they equipped and organized hospitals, or actually driven ambulances under fire. 230 are now engaged in this last occupation, doing work absolutely identically the same as that of the men. They have never acted as nurses on the hospital ships which skirt the borders of naval battles, ready to rush in to the assistance of the mutilated men-of-war as soon as the fury of the engagement had abated. Two lady doctors have been granted the rank of major in the British Army in recognition of past services, and to facilitate those of the future. A prominent Montreal

WHAT'S ON.

TO-DAY.

3.00 p.m.—"A" Certificate Class Drill.
4.30 p.m.—Gymnasium Class.
5.30 p.m.—Gymnasium Leaders' Corps.
6.15 p.m.—Arts Basketball practice.
7.00 p.m.—Inter-faculty Basketball: Science vs. Medicine.
8.30 p.m.—American Club Meeting.

COMING.

Mar. 4.—Philosophical Society, 8.15 p.m.
Mar. 5.—Last day for nominations for Rep. of Major clubs.
Mar. 5.—"A" Certificate Class Lecture.
Mar. 5.—Meeting of Annual Board at R. V. C.
Mar. 6.—Public Speaking Contest, R.V.C.
Mar. 8.—Red Cross Concert, Montreal High School.
Mar. 13.—Arts Undergrad Smoker and Supper.
Mar. 15-16.—Patriotic Gym. Demonstration at R. V. C.
Mar. 15.—Election of Rep. of Major clubs to Council.
Mar. 20.—Semi-annual meeting of Students' Council.

PROF. N.N. EVANS ADDRESSES THE CHEMICAL SOC.

"Lewis on the Structure of Atoms."

INTERESTING DISCOURSE.

Lewis' Papers on Cubical Atoms and Theory of Valence Reviewed.

Yesterday afternoon, at the regular meeting of the Chemical Society, Prof. N. N. Evans addressed the members upon the subject of the relation between atomic structure and valency. The theory of G. W. Lewis as to the structure of the atom was shown by Prof. Evans to be a highly hypothetical one, and difficult of convincing proof. The lecturer, however, justified his reputation of being able to make a subject as clear as the matter contained will allow. And a most interesting paper was the result.

Opening with a few modest statements, Prof. Evans proceeded to briefly outline the present conceptions as to the structure of the atom. Rutherford's theory as to the motion of the electron shell around a positive nucleus was contrasted to that one which maintains that there is relatively no motion of the electrons. The tendency of electrons to form stable groups of eight, with the exceptions of the cases of hydrogen and helium where two is the rule, is taken by Lewis as the basis of his conceptions. The electrical forces set up by the occurrence of electric couplets go far to explain primarily the formation of molecules, and secondarily fundamental physical properties, such as surface tension, absorption and viscosity.

On the assumption of changes in the outer shells of attracted atoms, Lewis attempts to explain conic dissociation. Moreover, the property of polarity in compounds or its absence may be elucidated by this assumption, thus differentiating inorganic and organic compounds. The phenomenon of tautomerism in organic chemistry, and the absence of structural formulae in inorganic chemistry may be made clear according to Lewis by supposing a mobile equilibrium in reference to the relation of the electrons of attracted atoms.

Lewis now formulates some eight postulates and proceeds to apply these to the properties of simple substances, such as Iodine and Oxygen. From such a consideration he puts forward the novel idea of a cubical nucleus or kernel for the atom with its angles as points of electric attraction. Another new idea is that of the triple bond as formed by the loss of the cubical shape with the

NOTICE.

The Presidents of all Classes in the faculties of Medicine, Science, Arts and Law are requested to call at the office of the Students' Council this morning, to obtain tickets for sale to the members of their classes, for the Championship play-off between McGill and Loyola on Thursday next.

FINAL DANCE BEST OF ALL; MANY PRESENT

Nearly Three Hundred Attended Last of Series.

THOROUGH SUCCESS.

All Present Agreed That Affair Was More Enjoyable Than Any Previous.

The last of the series of informal dances given by the Students' Council was held last night in the Union. The attendance was larger than at any of the previous affairs, about one hundred and thirty couples being present. The dancing started sharp at 8.30, which was rather unusual, and left many with programmes partially unfilled until after the first five numbers. The music was furnished by Miss Cleary, who has made quite a reputation at McGill by her excellent dancing music. The floor showed the results of careful attention, and was in perfect shape.

After seven dances, supper was served in the lounge room and hall. The tables were well arranged and decorated with cut flowers of various kinds and hues. After supper dancing recommenced, with two extras, followed by seven more ordinary numbers. The Union affords many attractive places for "sitting out," and they were made the best possible use of. Even the stairs did not escape. In fact, these seemed to prove particularly desirable. But the spaces between the dances were very short, and little time was lost in leaving the Hall and the top floor.

Taken altogether, this last dance was undoubtedly the most successful of all three, and that is saying a good deal. From beginning to end it was arranged in the most praiseworthy manner. Mr. Melville and Harry Pitts deserve most credit for this, as it is upon them that the heaviest burden falls. One decided advantage over the first two events was the introduction last night of a cloak-room and checking system. This prevented much confusion, and loss of time in finding coats, hats, and especially rubbers.

The patronesses were Miss Hurlbatt, Warden of the Royal Victoria College; Mrs. Adams and Mrs. E. Brown. A number of amusing incidents could be narrated if time and space permitted. But many students will remember these parties and the pleasant evenings spent on the rink and in the Union. Next year, no doubt, the experiment will be repeated, as it has proved so popular this year. Nothing in the least objectionable could be found with an altogether informal and private affair such as was held last night, even under war conditions. Even the Food Controller would not have been shocked at the refreshments, which were rightly very light. All who were present last night will agree that very little was found lacking.

MANITOBA UNIVERSITY GIVES BUSINESS COURSE.

The University of Manitoba, for the first time in its history, held a short course for business men recently. The assembly hall of the University was taxed to its utmost capacity at every session. Lecturers who expected 50 to attend their classes found hundreds of business men and clerks from city and country in attendance. Two of the lecturers came from the United States, Frank Stockdale of Indianapolis, secretary of the educational committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs, and G. Pryor Irwin, of the University of Wisconsin. Robert Curtis Skinner, of Winnipeg, dealt with "Display," W. H. Treueman, K.C., with "Commercial Law," and "Co-operation Between Wholesale and Retail Men" was the subject of W. A. Mackay.

GERMAN LANGUAGE IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

SIOUX FALLS, S.D.—The further teaching of the German language in the educational institutions of South Dakota is doomed by the action taken on Friday by the State Council of Defence at a meeting here. The council unanimously adopted a resolution ordering all state institutions of learning, all private and parochial schools, and every place where German is now taught, to abolish it immediately. The order includes not only all the colleges and universities in South Dakota, but all public, private, parochial, denominational, normal and high schools. So far as known this is the first action of this kind taken by any State Council of Defence in the United States.

formation of four pairs of electrons in a shell of eight.

An interesting discussion ensued after Prof. Evans had concluded his address, and the meeting adjourned after the president, Mr. Maass, had moved a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker.

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McGill Daily

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1918.

SERIOUSNESS OF PURPOSE.

It is a rather common thing for the casual observer to find fault with the average college student of to-day, on the ground that he is too frivolous, and fails to take life seriously. While this point may often be exaggerated, it is none the less true that there is in it a good deal of foundation for the criticism. We must admit, on looking with an impartial eye upon the modern college life, that a considerable number of students fail utterly to realize the serious purpose for which they have come to the University. Some, who are taking a college course more to please their relatives than from any desire of their own, are prone to regard it as a kind of glorified school, through which it is their wish to pass with as little work and as much "fun" as possible. Others spend so much time on undergraduate activities that they have very little time to do their work, which, after all, is the most serious thing in college life under normal circumstances.

Now, the times in which we are now living are not at all normal. Practically the whole world is in a state of flux: boundaries are being changed, nations are being swept out of existence, and others are appearing on the map for the first time. When such momentous events are taking place, and when so many of our fellow-students are risking their lives in order that our country and her allies may not have to retreat a step from the high standard they have set for themselves, it is not merely folly, it is positively a sin for us who stay at home not to realize that we are here to prepare for the serious work of reconstruction after the war.

There is a time for everything, and this is no time for foolery. Unless we are willing, for the time at least, to put aside some of the enjoyments that we have come to regard as almost indispensable, we are failing to realize our duty, and hence in the future are doomed to failure when we are faced by the serious things of life.

FOURTH MEETING ECONOMICS CLUB GREAT SUCCESS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

doctor, who has just returned from the front brings word of a new field along this line in which women are rapidly proving themselves indispensable; that is, as anaesthetists. Far from losing their nerve and fainting, as men will invariably tell you women do at the sight of an operation, they are proving such a success that there will, in future, probably be more feminine administrators of anaesthetics than masculine. Red Cross work might be mentioned here the preparation of bandages, etc., although it really comes more under the head of what a woman can do in her own land.

When we people of the R. V. C. came back in October, 1916, for the first time we realized what a great drain the call for workers in munition factories was making on the country, for our head table-maid had gone to England, bent on making projectiles, and I don't think we shall ever have another guardian of the pantry quite so efficient as Eliza. The production of munitions is one of the most interesting, as well as popular, branches of war work. In July, 1916, there were, in England, 140,000 women thus engaged, while during the year which followed, this number increased to 700,000. It is also the one in which class distinctions have to the greatest extent, been abolished—duchess and domestic work side by side, for twelve hours a day, week in, week out, handling anything up to eighteen-pound shells, and their work has been pronounced "Excellent beyond expectation," by one who should be competent to judge, a man who investigated the munition manufacture with the express purpose of finding every fault he could. He says, in his report, they are "as keen as razors, as steady as rocks, as regular and reliable as the factory hooter," and "for munition work which is within their handling capacity they are apparently ideal workers." On the other hand, they are said to lack ambition, having very little initiative and inventiveness. This, I think, may be explained by the fact that women want to win the war, munitions are most necessary to do this, therefore, they say, make munitions as well and as swiftly as possible. What does promotion mean, anyway? The greater number do not work for the money they receive, but for the knowledge that they are serving their country, and with this in mind it does not matter to them whether they are factory foremen or tin-punchers, so long as they are doing their best. As

for initiative and inventiveness, give them time, they have only been working for four years, and they are so intent on what they are doing that they have no time to waste speculating on what might or might not turn out to be improvements.

"O woman! In our days of peace, At war with parliament and police, When men it is that starts the row, The best munition maker thou," —I. Zangwill.

A second more or less out of the way pursuit for women, in which they seem to have become interested since the war, though not to the same extent as munition work, is labour on the farms, in the orchards, and in dairies. One hears lengthy discussions both favourable and the reverse, on the first of these three, but when it comes down to fact, there does not seem to be much to all the talk. It is true that work of this sort has been undertaken in a small degree, but the following figures may give an idea as to what extent work of this kind is being done, or rather is simply being left undone. In Great Britain before the war, there were 13 million men engaged in occupations of this sort. The war carried off 7 of these 13, thus leaving, in a double sense, open fields for those women who chose to step into the places of the men who had gone, but only 500,000 women before the war had not had to work for a living turned out. Much as woman says she wants emancipation, it does not seem to appeal to her from behind the plough. These remarks apply more to English speaking countries. In France conditions are different—the peasant women are accustomed to a certain amount of manual farm work, and there are many, many instances to-day of the little farms in that country being run by the wives of the polis at the front, not so very far away. A much less arduous form of farm labour is that of gardening, and it seems to be quite attractive, a jobbing-lady-gardener being a person very often seen. In numerous cases, for example, at Wycombe Abbey, one of the largest girl schools in England, these lady gardeners take charge of the huge playing fields and gardens in connection with the schools, and under their direction the girls themselves keep the grounds in order, cutting grass, growing vegetables, etc., and in this way not only learn, but help. Here in Canada last summer there was a cry from the fruit farms that help was urgently needed, and the call was answered by many college girls, who thoroughly enjoyed their experience, but whether they would care to undergo as they are doing their best. As

(Continued on Page 3.)

QUIPS

UNCLE SALT BASIN — THE MOPPER.

Just see him skate round with delight in each feature, just watch him dash in where e'en Sophomores shrink, don't you think that he's simply the cutest wee creature, this verdant young Freshie, who mops up the rink? Oh, his hair is all plastered and shining with lotion, his visage is tinted a nice lobster pink, his tie is arranged with the greatest devotion—and all this in order to mop up the rink! Yes, he sallies him forth full of fond expectation, he leaps on the ice with a smile of delight, and a fall doesn't cause him the least perturbation, he seems rather pleased on his nose to alight. For he slithers around and gets under your feet, your bad temper would rise did he not seem so green that you couldn't get mad with the sweet little creature, the verdant young Freshie who lands on his bean. He goes up to queens with a countenance placid, and asks them to skate with a most hopeful glance, though you really would think that the silly young ass'd see plainly he hasn't the ghost of a chance.

Still, he's perfectly happy and plugs away stoutly, and has more enjoyment than many a gink who stands by and offers up thanks quite devoutly that he's not the Freshie who mops up the rink!

CASUAL CLARENCE.

He answers any question you like to put.

TO-DAY'S PERPETRATION.

Ques.: If the tapers will the lamp chimney?
Ans.: No, but the candle!

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Dear Iva,—I thought that I would ask your advice on a question that has long been worrying me. You know, I am a great nature lover; now, whenever I go into the woods among the trees, I have a strange sensation of being entirely at home among them? Can you give me an explanation of this?

Yours hopefully,
I. WANDA WYE.

Dear I. Wanda,—Although I do not often go into deep psychological matters, I should say that the reason why you feel so much at home in the woods is that you meet with so many boughs there.

Try again, little one, when you think of another brilliant query.
Yours hopelessly,
IVA PAYNE.

PUTTY-EYED PERCEVAL SAYS.

The other day I had to go through an exam. in Greek. Now, I have no personal dislike for exams, as such, when they are set in prose, but what I would like to know is, who set that exam. in hexameters?

(ED. NOTE.—As we don't expect any of our readers to see the point of the above effort, we should like to assure them that there really is a witicism concealed in it. At least there was when we started out, only when we look at it again it does seem rather camouflaged.)

We were reading that old story last week of Newton and the egg, and how he was found with the egg selected in his hand waiting for his timepiece to be cooked. We wonder if he was reminded of the fact that while, according to the old saying, a watched pot never boils, a potted watch sometimes does.

NIGHTS OF GLADNESS—A TRAGEDY.

Scene:—A desolate waste of copy paper with occasional excrecences, illuminated by twelve electric lights. In the foreground is a typewriter, damaged. In the background, three tables and a desk, damaged. On the wings, four arm chairs, one waste-paper basket and a critic, damaged. Time:—2.30 a.m.

One of the afore-mentioned excrecences moves and resolves itself into a human head. A hoarse voice is heard. "A. I."

Another excrecence shifts slightly and a second hoarse voice is heard. "Yes, A. I."

1st voice:—"It's an awful life, A. I."

2nd voice:—"It is, A. I."

Silence for half-an-hour. A sudden loud noise is heard from the wall.

1st voice:—"A. S."

2nd voice:—"Yes, A. I."

2nd voice:—"The clock's going again."

The noise stops immediately.

1st voice:—"I've got a pain in my shoulder, A. I. I'm sure I've got—"

2nd voice:—"Oh, Moses, my back—"

1st voice:—"And my eyes—"

2nd voice:—"My throat feels—"

Both together:—"My head—"

An abrupt silence.

The phone rings loudly. The heaps of paper move slightly, and a human arm reaches for the receiver.

2nd voice:—"McGill Daily! Oh, yes, Scotty, he's just starting down row!"

fore eleven—"

2nd voice:—"I said I'd be home at before ten-thirty—"

Both together:—"So we will. A.M.I."

Both:—"I guess we'd better go down together."

Exeunt. The lights go out.

Re-enter 2nd voice:—"Left my gloves behind, dash it! (Very loud). Put on the lights, please."

The lights come on. Re-enter 1st voice.

"Left my gloves behind, ding it!"

A heap of paper stirs and a form crawls into view, a reporter, rubbing its eyes.

Rep.:—"Gosh, I guess it must be most ten o'clock! Time to go home."

1st and 2nd voices, together:—"Only nine-thirty!"

1st voice, in a low, hurried tone:—"Look here, old chap, would you like some really responsible work? Here's your chance! We know, of course, that you won't bungle it or we wouldn't offer you it—"

Rep., cautiously:—"What is it?"

2nd voice, soothingly:—"Well, it's like this. You see, we wanted somebody to carry these important documents down to the printers, and we wished to be sure that they'd be taken good care of. So we were going to take them ourselves. But if we were certain that you could handle the job all right— Of course, you're only a freshman, and all that, but we saw right away how different you were from most of them, and—"

Rep.:—"Well, I guess I can do a few things all right, by gum. Way back at home in Sloshville they used to say—"

2nd voice, rapidly:—"Yes, yes, old chap, we understand. Now, if you'll just take this little envelope and trot down—"

Rep., a little suspicious:—"How far is it to the printers? I want to get home by ten o'clock, y' know."

1st voice:—"That's all right, old chap. Won't take you a jiffy. We'll show you where to go. I tell you, it's not often we get such bright chaps as you round here, do we, A. I.?"

2nd voice:—"No, A. S. (to the reporter). Now, you just go down here, you see, and along here, and across there and turn to your right, and go down here and there you are!"

Rep., quite mystified:—"Oh, yes! But it looks pretty far—"

2nd voice:—"Oh, no. We'll guarantee that you'll get home good and early, won't we, A. S.?"

1st voice:—"We will, A. I."

Both chuckle again, in a ghastly fashion.

Rep.:—"By gum, I guess I can run all the way, so's I'll get there quick—"

Both voices:—"That's talking, old man!"

Exeunt omnes. Lights go out once more.

THE INVASION.

I see him stand beneath the stair, And fumble with his locker there, The Guardian of the Phone; Betwixt the precious instrument, And girls on conversation bent, There's only he alone.

I see him glare with fiery eye, Suspicious of the passers-by, He's on the watch in sooth. Yet females come with beating hearts As undergraduates of Arts, To crowd into the booth, And he gives place in helpless wrath, Tho' after he may fume and froth, And cry, "Now, what the deuce!"

He can't oppose a melting smile, He has to yield to woman's guile, And knows it's all no use.

—ATHE SEN.

WHO

is the professor who has proven himself so effective in sprinting after his hat on the mountain?

WHAT

was the ultimate fate of the hat?

WHO

was the Arts Junior who was given a glass of water by his partner last night by the hand-feeding method?

WHO

was the R. V. C. Junior Partial who wanted to know the identity of "Jello"?

WHO

is the member of Commerce '18 who has conceived a most romantic attachment for an R. V. C. Sophomore on the Campus Rink?

WHO

were the two Medical students who gave such a graphic exhibition of the "hook slide" on the rink on Thursday afternoon?

WHO

was the Second Year R.V.C. student who was there to applaud? There's hope for them yet.

WHO

is the Second Year Science student who had such a glorious dance outside the Second Year draughting room last Tuesday?

WHO

was his partner?

WHO

was the Arts Professor who told his class that bees "bark and bite"?

WHO

is the R. V. C. Junior who has cause to complain that art is long and time is fleeting, but the good and rich are always with us?

WHO

is the bright little Med. who is the indirect author of the above?

WHO

were the men who were so much in evidence at the R.V.C.-Macdonald

hockey game, cheering for Macdonald? Have they interests at St. Anne's?

WHO

was the Science Freshman who wanted an Arts Soph. to go with him to the station to see the Macdonald team off?

WHO

were the two Arts Sophs. and a returned Captain who went to the station too late to see the Macdonald girls leave?

WHO

was the R. V. C. Senior whose anatomy was ruined by a fall on the ice on Monday night?

WHO

was the Donalds whose "relative" took her out on Tuesday evening at eight o'clock?

WHO

was the candidate for the reading contest whose nerve was totally shattered by the remark that there would probably be a number of R. V. C. students present?

WHO

was the Arts Junior who declared so positively on Friday night that he would never attend another skating party? Was it the same man who has learned to skate on the right hand of his partner?

WHO

are the three R. V. C. Seniors who make things interesting in the library these nights? (Watch the table next the men's.)

WHO

is the R. V. C. Senior who has his fate settled by the Oulja board?

WHO

is the fate?

WHO

is the Med. Freshman who damages the furniture in Westmount when he pays visits?

WHO

is the R. V. C. Senior who is interested in the study of thorns, as shown last night?

WHO

was the prominent Medical student who seemed to be rather moody on the same occasion?

WHO

is the Arts Freshman who has taken to escorting an R. V. C. Senior to lectures?

WHO

is the Arts Junior who was skiing in Lachine last Saturday, and how many times did he fall down?

WHO

are the R. V. C. students who are requested to rise earlier in order to be on time for their nine o'clock lectures? and

WHO

made the request?

WHO

is the R. V. C. Junior who sat down so gracefully in front of Queen Victoria last Tuesday, at one o'clock?

WHO

are the Arts students who allow a lady to climb up and shut the window?

AND

have they done it before?

WHO

is the Law student with so much college spirit, who lost all his money on the McGill-Shamrock game last week?

WHO

was the R. V. C. Junior who told another Junior not to move from the chair she was sitting on, or she would "never sit on another"?

AND

what was the occasion?

WHO

is the R. V. C. Junior who says one of her friends bears a distinct resemblance to a cow?

WHO

is the cow?

NOTICES

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

There will be a meeting of the McGill Philosophical Society on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Strathcona Hall, at which Dr. Hickson will read a paper. The topic will be "The Formulation Hypotheses in Science and Philosophy." All interested are invited to attend.

PICTURES WAITING.

There are still quite a number of pictures at Gordon's Studio which were taken for the Annual, and which have not yet been called for by their owners. Students who have not obtained these photographs are requested to attend to the matter as soon as possible.

ARTS BASKETBALLERS.

The regular practice of the Arts Team is called for 6.15 to-night, at the Y. M. Gym. The following men will please be on time in uniform:—Hoffer, Levitt, Fitzgerald, McIntosh, McCarthy, Bussiere, Knowlton, Dobson and Bourke.

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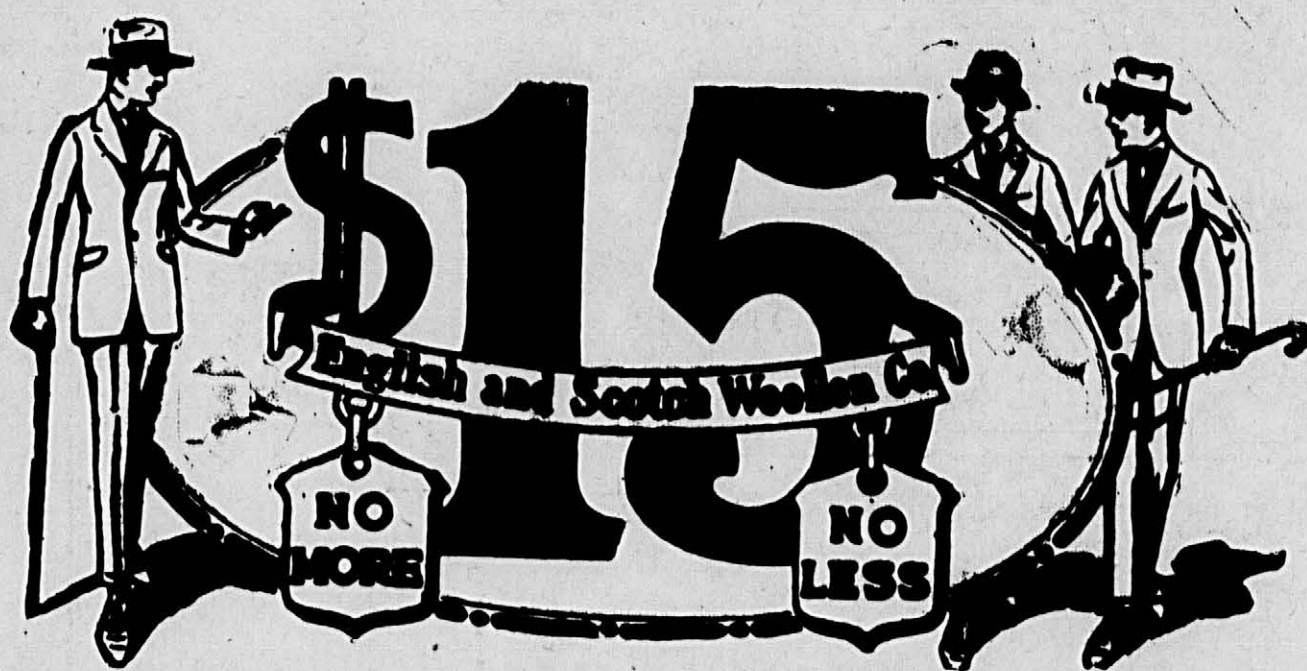
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R. V. C. NOTES

An orchestral concert by the McGill Conservatorium of Music will be held in the Assembly Hall of the Royal Victoria College on March 7th.

FOURTH MEETING ECONOMICS CLUB GREAT SUCCESS.

(Continued from Page 2.)

dertake such work as a definite occupation is another question. Dairy work, especially in England, seems to be more popular, perhaps because it is less strenuous, and milk-girls are proving quite a familiar institution, at least in the country and the villages. By this I do not mean that all these girls have to do is to drive a light cart around a given route—far different and otherwise, I am assured by one of my school friends, who has been acting in this capacity for some time now.

Police work seems to have been the next thing at which women wished to try their hand and now, in England, twelve cities, towns and boroughs are employing police girls, especially in the guarding of great munition plants. At present their status is unsatisfactory, but their work has been such as to make their recognition more general, and their pay more substantial in the near future. These police should not be confused with the women's police patrol, which is of the same nature, except that it is rather more monetary and advisory, not handling any cases which come under the jurisdiction of the regular police. It is interesting here to note that last month a woman was appointed deputy police commissioner in New York. This was probably not undertaken as war-work, but at any rate it is a straw which shows in what direction the wind is blowing!

Another even more masculine job has been attacked both in England and France, that of running the 'buses and street cars, and also of acting as conductors on the same. It requires a great deal of strength to manage the former, but those women who have tried it declare they are capable of doing everything from turning the engine inside out to turning it back again! In Paris, and in the suburbs of London, as well as in some of the large English cities it is not quite such strenuous work as the trams correspond to our street cars, being run on the same principle; and, from personal experience, I can say it is not very difficult to manage one of them. In Glasgow alone there are 250 drivers and 1,293 conductresses, who are said to be cool and competent, and to have had fewer accidents than the men whose places they are taking.

Closely allied to the work on the bus is the work on the railroads. In England, before the war, girls were seen acting as cashiers at the station refreshment stands, and charwomen were employed to clean the cars. Now they have been promoted to platform porters, ticket collectors, booking and parcel clerks, and telegraph operators. In the United States as well, women seem to be coming to the fore on the railways, but only as a temporary form of labour, the consensus of opinion among railway experts being that after the war the demand for them in this sort of work will be reduced to a minimum. At present they are used in almost all capacities involving manual work, from scrap-loading up, but on the average two women are employed for the work done by one man before the war. Whether or not this will ever be the case in England it is difficult to say. From the tone of the article in "Literary Digest," from which these facts were taken, I should say never, but who can tell what lengths the war may force us? Look what it has done in Russia, actually driven the women to the front in organized units, where they have fought and died, side by side with their men. They did not want to go, they did not even think it was right for women to go, but their men were falling them, and as they expressed it, "It is wrong for women to go to war, but we Russian women had to do it." None of them wanted to have homes at the price of a German victory; of what use was that privilege in a country owned by such an enemy? But the women on the other side of the front are working, even as we are working here, and one of the most curious things they have done is to cut off their hair and make it into belts and straps to run submarine engines.

(To be Concluded.)

and his descent from a French Basque family precludes the likelihood of his being to any degree pro-German personally.

His position differs from President Wilson's, and is made much more difficult, by the fact that Argentina is just emerging from the serious financial crisis referred to above. There is, however, plenty of money, even idle money, in the country, and the crops are promising well, so that a return to good monetary conditions may confidently be looked for in the near future. Once the financial problem is solved, prominent American opinion seems to be that Argentina will line up with Brazil and the United States.

Whatever the future may hold for the political history of this young nation, we can with confidence predict a sure and rapid increase in her economic standing among the nations of the world. For when the war is over and world trade has readjusted itself, surely we can look for an immigration from Europe to fill up these vast agricultural lands which are capable of supplying so much of the food-stuffs of the world.

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HISTORICAL CLUB.

(Continued from Page 4.)

the breeds. Among the stock-raising nations, Argentina hold third rank in cattle and horses, being beaten by the United States and Russia; it is second only to Australia in the number of sheep, but in swine she holds one of the lowest ranks. In the matter of exports of live animals and meat products, Argentina in 1915 sent out about \$200,000,000 worth, chiefly to the following countries in this order: the United Kingdom, United States, France, Italy, Brazil, the Netherlands, Sweden, Spain and Denmark. In 1913 Germany ranked second to Great Britain as an importer of Argentine products of all kinds, but now she has entirely disappeared from the list. However, exports to the United States have trebled since then, and they have increased considerably to the United Kingdom, to France, and to Italy. It is worthy of consideration that her exports to Sweden have increased five-fold in that period, and a further leap is shown during the first nine months reported for 1916. On the other hand, her exports to the Netherlands have decreased somewhat.

We find the form which the exports of the pastoral industry take is chiefly that of frozen beef and mutton. This has far outdistanced the old dried meat industry, owing to the use of modern refrigeration methods. Argentina was the first country to export frozen and chilled meat to Europe. To take the statistics for the first nine months of 1916, there were exported 291,900 tons of frozen beef, 41,900 tons of frozen mutton, and 35,000 tons of lamb and mutton. Other important animal products are wool, preserved meat, hides and skins.

The industries of Argentina are closely related to its products. A large proportion, indeed, of the Argentine factories are merely auxiliary to the production of raw material, being creameries, butter factories, freez-

ing establishments, cheese-making factories, and the like. Brewing and distilling are both important, and there are said to be 130 distilleries and 32 breweries in the country. The sugar factories of Tucuman turn out a great quantity of rum. As sugar planting is being encouraged in the north-eastern provinces, the manufacture of that article is gradually increasing. There are numerous flour-mills, as would be expected in a great wheat country. There are also many tobacco factories with a considerable output. There are a few cotton mills and weaving factories, but most of the textiles are imported. In fact, clothing is the largest item on the list of imports, although all manufactured articles stand high.

Manufacturers in Argentina are heavily protected, but they have as yet made little progress. Lack of coal is a great hindrance.

Steamers arrive and depart regularly from the ports of Argentina to all quarters of the earth. There are fifty lines with agencies in Buenos Aires. Before the war regular passenger service was maintained to the various ports of Europe. While since the war this service is more or less interrupted, the connections with the United States have improved on what they were.

There are more than 22,000 miles of railways in Argentina. Of these 7,000 miles are of narrow gauge; 1,645 miles of standard gauge; and 13,000 miles of broad gauge. With the exception of 3,866 miles belonging to the state, it is owned by private corporations. The gradual railway expansion places the Republic ninth among the countries of the world in length of railways, being surpassed by the United States, Germany, Russia, France, India, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary and Canada. The nation has realized that to have a population to develop the rich soil of the country the railway must go in advance of settlement. Surveys have therefore been encouraged, and actual construction has been hasten-

ed into remote regions. The natural tendency has been for the lines to converge from the interior toward certain central eastern points from which overseas traffic could start. Buenos Aires has always been the principal terminal. Santa Fe and Rosario, on the Parana, and Bahia Blanca, on the south on the Atlantic, are also important objective points. Of course, the splendid river system of the Republic has been of immense advantage in developing the exportation of her agricultural and pastoral products.

We have seen how since the outbreak of war there has been a decrease in some of the agricultural exports, and the crop failures were assigned as the main cause of it. Other forces have combined to injure the commerce of the country, as we shall see from an article in the New York "Nation" of last year. To quote from it in part: "News of the outbreak of that titanic struggle surprised Buenos Aires at the critical juncture when a marvellous boom had been checked by crop failures, caused by a series of severe droughts. The European conflict intensified the crisis. The withdrawal of English and French capital has crippled her industrial activities. For Argentine capitalists do not appear anxious to profit by the occasion to replace European capital with their own monies which are lying idle in the banks. Industries have consequently been arrested; railways have been forced to relinquish projected extensions and to dismiss many employees. On the other hand, the war has encouraged the establishment of certain new industries in Argentina, as witness the establishment at Buenos Aires of a boot and shoe factory and a sword factory. Inability to procure coal at any price has forced the citizens of Argentina to fell the "quebracho" forests of the north for use as fuel, and leagues of rich soil have thus been prepared for settlement. The demand for wool and wheat and meat for the Allies has

brought much gold to the "estancieros," the owners of large ranches. "On the foreign trade of Argentina the effects of the war have been most serious. Just before the outbreak of the struggle, Germany was making an aggressive effort to obtain Argentine trade; keen competition was going on between English and German steamship lines plying between Europe and South America; freight as well as passenger rates were exceedingly low. Argentine meat, hides, wheat and wool could be marketed in Europe with comparative ease. To-day not only has the stimulus of German competition been removed, but much English tonnage has been taken from the South American trade. Since the war broke out the freight rates charged by English companies have increased tenfold or more. To say the least, the marketing of certain Argentine products has been hampered. Then, too, the prices of English goods have in many cases advanced; German goods, which many Argentines prefer, no longer find their way to Buenos Aires, in large quantities; and as yet the merchants of 'The Great Republic of the North' can scarcely be said to have appreciated the situation."

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HISTORICAL CLUB
ARGENTINA.
(Continued.)

Wheat, as is well known, is the most important crop. Unlike the pastoral industry, land cultivation is comparatively modern. In 1854 there were only 375,000 acres under tillage of all kinds, and the area increased very slowly until the beginning of the present generation. The promise of the country was long recognized, but not till quite recent years did foreign capital venture to trust itself to a land with a political reputation of Argentina; and thus, without railway development, the export of agricultural produce was impossible. The encouragement of immigration and the introduction of capital, and thus of improved methods of communication, caused progress to be very rapid, and whereas in 1874 the wheat area was only 271,000 acres, in 1916 it was 16,413,150. It was slightly less in 1917. The last accurate figures I have been able to get, show that in the season of 1915 Argentina ranked sixth in the countries of the world in the production of wheat, but as an exporter she was second only to the United States, the reason being that she requires much less for home consumption than her rivals, Russia, India, Canada and France. Indeed, Russia in that year exported only a negligible quantity and France, owing to war conditions, did not raise enough to feed herself. Since the beginning of the war there has been, of course, a great incentive to the raising of wheat in Argentina, and we find an increase in production accordingly. At least, we find an increase in acreage. Unfortunately, owing to severe droughts the crop for 1916-17 did not amount to quite half of that of the previous year, the fall being from over 4,600,000 tons to only 2,108,000 tons. At the time when the war began, too, Argentina was caught with a crop shortage for the same reason.

Next to wheat, maize is the great cereal raised and exported. It suffers from the same natural conditions that affect the wheat crop, its decline in the last three years having been even more marked than that of wheat. Since the season of 1914-15 the acreage has decreased somewhat, viz., from over 10 million acres to not quite 9 million in 1916-17, yet the decrease in produce in those three years has been startling. In 1914-15 the yield was slightly over 8½ million tons; in 1915-16 it was just over 4 million tons, and last year it was only 1,494,000 tons. However, with favourable weather conditions we may look for a good crop for the coming winter. Of course, the seasons are just the reverse of ours, since Argentina is south of the equator.

Of linseed Argentina is by far the greatest exporter in the world. She exported 638,654 tons in 1916. The chief agricultural exports besides wheat, maize and linseed are oats, barley, potatoes, and hay. The total value of her agricultural exports for 1915 was just over \$300,000,000.

The second great source of national wealth is the pastoral industry. The old form of Argentine stock raising has of late years been undergoing a profound modification. The traditional ranch or "estancia," is giving way to well-managed farms. In the old days the cattle were left to roam at will on vast prairies, exposed to all the variations of weather and temperature, feeding only on the grass of their pastures. Instead, we find carefully enclosed pastures, where the animals get the benefit of better feed, together with the shelter of barns and stables. This is resulting in a better grade of cattle, and consequently better financial returns from the industry.

In the last thirty years there has been a constant increase in the number of cattle, horses, and swine, but sheep have decreased for various reasons, the chief being that they take much more room to graze than do the other animals, and that better returns can be obtained from the same areas in cereal-raising.

In 1915 the number of animals within the Republic was estimated at: Cattle, about 30 million; sheep, 81 million; horses, 9 million; goats, 4½ million, and swine over 3 million. The total value of this live stock is estimated at \$700,000,000 gold. Much of this stock is of mixed blood, but in recent years Argentina has imported the best animals available to improve (Continued on Page 3.)

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